



Do you "squint" when out in the bright summer sunlight?

In some cases this is an indication of "abnormal" sensitivity to bright light—requiring the assistance of "tinted lenses."

In other cases it indicates the existence of "eye-strain," which can be corrected with proper glasses.

An examination of your eyes by one of our Oculists (Medical Doctors) implies no obligation—and may be the means of adding to your pleasures—in the city or out.

W. H. Hovis
Oculists & Opticians

1 West 44th St. 70 Nassau Street
64 East 23rd St. 1405 St. Nicholas Ave.
64 West 125th St. 2629 Broadway

3007 Broadway, opp. W. H. Hovis
489 E. 10th Street, opp. A. S. B. Blyn

600 Grand St. next to Redell Newark

China is satisfied the opposition to this section will continue.

Appealed on Shantung

"In my talk with the student I appealed to him especially on this Shantung section, pointing out the effect of the provision on the Christian church, on the schools and on the universities there."

An interested listener during the speeches of Senator Borah and others on the afternoon of the Senate yesterday was Senator McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the War Trade Board.

Professing indignation at the delay in ratifying the treaty, Mr. McCormick declared his purpose to organize a body, with headquarters in Washington, which would work for a speedy ratification and attempt to build fire back in their own states against Senators opposing ratification.

Republicans Disappointed

Senator Hitecock pointed out that Mr. McCormick had just returned from Europe, where he had been in the great need for haste in this matter.

Republican Senators are disappointed by the action of the President in declining to comply with the requests of the foreign relations committee.

The committee still waiting for an answer to its request of July 15 for the reports of the proceedings of the peace conference, the American drive of the league of nations was barred from the Shantung protest reported to have been made by three of the American peace commissioners.

Senator Hitecock has announced officially that the text of the American draft would be furnished to the committee. No statement whatever of the committee was to be furnished, or is not available, or is confidential, has reached the committee on any other point, and nothing has been said on this except the statement of Mr. Hitecock.

Mr. Hitecock's attack on the administration for not furnishing this information.

Meanwhile, Senators say that the President, while giving in to the White House, is actually delaying the final ratification of the treaty through his failure to furnish the committee with the information requested.

The committee, waiting for this information, is virtually making time.

The only thing being accomplished is the delay in the subject are being delivered. The only trouble is, Senators point out, that most of the speeches will be made by speeches later, speeches will be made by speeches later.

Chinese Protest on Shantung Offered

Spencer Submits to Senate What He Terms an "Official" Copy

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Spencer, of Missouri, laid before the Senate today what he said was an official copy of the Chinese protest against the Shantung settlement.

The petition declares Japan's promise to return Kiaochow at some future date is "illusory" in that it gives no pledge to return, and the surrounding territory dominating Kiaochow. It is stated that the Chinese protest against Japan's claims to Kiaochow, which followed the famous twenty-one demands of 1915, were made under "intimidation" and that Japan's real aim in entering the war against Germany was to strengthen her own position in the Far East.

Summary of China's Appeal

China's appeal for abrogation of the 1915 treaties was summarized as follows: "These treaties attempt to deal with matters whose proper determination is entirely a right of the peace conference."

"They contravene the Allied formula of justice and principles now serving as the guiding rules of the peace conference."

"Specifically, they violate the territorial integrity and political independence of China as guaranteed in the series of conventions and agreements concluded by Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States with Japan."

"They were negotiated in circumstances of intimidation and concluded under the duress of the Japanese ultimatum of May 7, 1915."

"They are lacking in finality, being regarded by Japan, who sought to make them final by negotiating before China was suffered to enter the war, as a set of secret agreements at variance with the principles accepted by the belligerents as the basis of the peace settlement."

Tokio-Russia Pact Charged

The petition declares that except for the attitude of Japan China would have joined the Allies in August, 1914, or at latest, in November, 1915, instead of

remaining out until February, 1917. It also declares that if Japanese interference did not keep China out of the war until after Kiaochow had been captured, the leased territory of Kiaochow would have been directly restored to China as one of the states associated with the war against the Central Powers."

The Chinese delegates also charged that the Japanese had arranged a secret treaty with Russia for a military alliance against the peace conference, and that China by any third power, but failing to provide against such domination by either Japan, Russia, or both of them.

Canadians Protest Taft League Plan

Doherty, Minister of Justice, Says Dominions Must Be in Council

OTTAWA, Canada, July 25.—Modification of the league of nations covenant, suggested by former President Taft, in a letter to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, which would exclude Canada and the British dominions from the league council, by giving a vote only to the mother country, were vigorously opposed today by the Canadian government. The Canadian government, which was represented on the council for all time, since the British Empire, as a whole, as one of the principal Allied and associated powers, is at all times represented.

"The right of Canada," he added, "as a member of the league to be eligible for representation on the council under the provisions of the covenant was assisted upon by her representatives, and that those provisions conferred upon her that right was clearly understood and unequivocally recognized by all."

"A reservation in effect negating that right would involve further change in the contract—after acceptance and signature by all parties—in regard to the right of the Dominion's point of view, is of its essence. As such it is clearly inadmissible and not distinguishable from a refusal to ratify."

Pittman Sees Danger in Any Reservation

Change by U. S. Senate Would Permit Other Nations to Start Peace Arguments Anew

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Any reservations in Senate ratification of the peace treaty would reopen the whole league of nations question, other nations to make reservations, and new international discussion, declared Senator Pittman, of Nevada, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee in an address today in the Senate.

The speaker cited the Spanish treaty of 1819, to which the Senate attached a reservation as to papal claims in Florida, and said that although the Spanish government attached the same reservation, the treaty had been ratified a second time because the two stipulations were not identical.

He pointed out that the Supreme Court later had held this reservation to be "a part of the treaty," and that the Supreme court had held of the treaty with Spain, that "in its essence it is a contract."

Both Sides Have Rights

"It is immaterial," continued Senator Pittman, "whether the Senate considers the reservation as changing the treaty or not, for that is a question under the law of contract. The other party has an equal right to determine. It is immaterial whether the change be accomplished in the body of the law of contract, or by interpretative clauses annexed to the treaty. The words in a contract have no importance to the contracting parties, but to the court, and the words once agreed upon cannot be changed without the consent of each of the parties to be bound by it."

"Are we justified in assuming that other parliaments and governments will accept without further interpretation of our definitions, the articles of the covenant as affecting our own obligations?"

Thinks Japan Might Act

"Japan's most bitter fight at the council table was to grant the league jurisdiction to prevent the United States, Canada and Japan from excluding Japanese from their territories, and the immigration laws. Think you that the Japanese government will neglect the opportunity to again insist upon points in the treaty covering this point?"

"Think you that the Italian Parliament, having the opportunity by reopening of negotiations, would hesitate to place its views on the treaty as they believe are necessary to protect their interests at Fiume, Dalmatia and along the Adriatic when we had set the example?"

"Would there be cause for surprise if, in the circumstances, the Parliament of Great Britain should feel justified in adding a reservation to the treaty when it goes to the peace conference, to effect that the clause providing for arbitration of naval armament shall not, by reason of Great Britain's peculiar situation, apply to that government?"

Standards then we open the door to all of the disastrous possibilities of renewed international discussion."

League Debate Began 30 Months Ago, Says Borah

Declares It Started Long Before the President Called on Nation to Elect Only Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, in a speech in the Senate today regarding former President Taft's suggestion for adoption of Senate interpretations of the peace treaty, said that the President had taken the "amazing" position of inferring that opposition to the treaty was largely the result of the peace conference.

The real debate in the Senate on a league of nations, Mr. Borah said, had begun two and a half years ago, and he had begun to speak in the Senate on the subject of the league of nations.

"I am opposed to any interpretations, reservations or amendments to this treaty," Senator Borah said, "and I hope the opportunity will be presented for me to vote against it as a whole."

Replying to a question, Mr. Borah said that while he opposed reservations he might vote for them if the parliamentary situation permitted him to express his views in that way.

In discussing the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Borah said:

"If I had my way, I would retain Washington's policy, against enlarging the sphere of influence, necessary, let the Monroe Doctrine go."

"Mr. Taft's suggestion for preservation of the Monroe Doctrine would be to preserve it, and that is to stay out of European affairs."

Senators Borah agreed that under the

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The Italians interned all Jugo-Slavs between seventeen and forty years of age, excepting those who fled to the mountains, immediately after the disturbance, according to a Fiume dispatch to the "Journal Slovenek."

PARIS, July 25.—Rumors of mutiny and other troubles in Jugo-Slavia were denied officially at Laibach (in Jugo-Slavia), according to a dispatch received today from Laibach via Vienna and Rome.

It was stated officially that order and tranquility prevail throughout the country.

Washington Silent on Bringing Kaiser Here

Has No Proposal to Make on Place of Trial, Secretary Lansing Indicates

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The United States government has no proposal to make with reference to where the Kaiser shall be tried, Secretary of State Lansing indicated today. He had not been advised, he said, where the German Emperor would be tried, nor had he prepared to state what attitude this government would take should a request be made by the Allies that the United States take the war lord of Germany into custody.

No steps have yet been taken by this government to appoint a member of the international tribunal which will try the Kaiser, he said, as provided in the peace treaty, but he expected that this nation's representative at the trial undoubtedly will be some distinguished jurist.

The attitude of this government was reflected today in a statement made by Vice-President Marshall.

I think the greatest guarantee for future peace is that clause in the peace treaty," he said, "which provides for the trial of the Kaiser. I think he ought to be tried. In times of peace there has been international law which the Kaiser has broken. I am for the trial of the Kaiser because it brings a new era in international law."

"So long as people want to see their rulers saying when they shall go to war, and war is declared by those in power, and not by the voice of the people, the Kaiser must be tried."

The unsuccessful leaders are going to be brought to trial they will go a little slow."

League Reservations Favored at Columbia

Only 173 for Covenant as Published and 37 Unqualifiedly Opposed to It

The students and officers of instruction at Columbia University's summer session, numbering more than 10,000, are in favor of the league of nations with reservations. The result of the second day's balloting indicates that 173 are in favor of the league of nations, with an amendment that will protect in specific language, the Monroe Doctrine.

An amendment that will safeguard American rights in such domestic questions as immigration, naturalization, labor, trade, tariff, racial questions, etc., was favored by 151. The provisions of Article X caused 125 students to vote for an amendment altering it.

The proposed league of nations constitution, as published, was favored by 173 and unqualifiedly opposed by 37 of the voters.

Complete prohibition was desired by 234. The prohibition of all alcoholic beverages, except beer and light wines, was approved by 126. Only 65 students were against prohibition.

The voting will continue until August 5.

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